

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

VOL. XXXII. No. 3940. 號二月二十六七八一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

日八月正年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AIGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill.—GORDON & GOTON, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.—BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.—SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 123, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GONZ, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, GUENCH & CAMPBELL, AMOY, GILLES & CO., FOOCHEW, HEDDIE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., MANILA, C. HEINZEN & CO., MACAO, L. & DA GRADA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 26TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. £ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL,...,80,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND,...,20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Mar-selles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hong-kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY,
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,...,5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND,...,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—E. R. BELLINGS, Esq.
J. F. COADES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, January 27, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READERS MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Friar's Sq.

Shanghai, Kelly & Co., "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. Shaw to sign my name per procura-tion.

A. MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice, Mr. G. DE CHAMPAUX will act, at this Port, as Agent of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,

O. BERTRAND.

Hongkong, January 29, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. SIDNEY DEACON in our Firm, ceased on the 8th September last.

Mr. ALFRED T. DUVAL was admitted a Partner thereto on the 1st ultimo.

DEACON & CO.

Canton, February 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

M. R. OTTO GRABE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st January, 1876.

E. MEYER & CO.

Tientsin, January 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

M. R. MEYER ELIAS SASOON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASOON & CO.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Under-signed have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my situation in the Yuen Fat Hono, I have this day established myself a Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of SUN GHEE & CO.

C. SUN GHEE.

Hongkong, November 11, 1875.

Intimations.

WANTED.

A CAPTAIN for STEAM-TUG "FAME." Apply to the Secretary, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary,

Hongkong, February 7, 1876.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, by a young German, as Servant Maid, to accompany a Lady or family en route to Europe.

Terms: Free Passage Home.

Address: "Home-passage," care of the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, February 9, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend, at the rate of 4% or 83 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY the 27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary,

Hongkong, January 24, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the Jury List for 1876 is posted at the Supreme Court House, for inspection. Notice of any inaccuracies, omissions, objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of February A.D., 1876, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified that no person whose name is on the list as a Juror will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

F. S. HUFFMAN,

Deputy Register,

Hongkong, January 21, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READERS MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Friar's Sq.

Shanghai, Kelly & Co., "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 17th instant, (both days included) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 17, 1876.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th February Next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The S. S. "CITY OF PEKING" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitaishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Seas Route, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 31, 1876. fob



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PUNNISHER AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship *EWALD*, Captain J. C. BANOT, with Her Majesty's Mats, Passengers, Spice, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at noon.

CARGO will be received on board until noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 16th instant.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from inaccuracy in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, February 4, 1876. fob

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 8, 1876. fob

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

KARTEN'S PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT, For Ships Bottoms.

Sale Agents for China:

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese).

WASHEERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price 51 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 16% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy Holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profit of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coal in Matchless, on Goods on Board Vessel and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposal or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The Third,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

ROLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents, Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association

will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-

three and One Third per cent (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt

of instructions from the Board of

Directors authorizing them to issue Policies

to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first

class risk, or to the extent of \$10,000 on

adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure PI-

LOTS from Red Island, from this date.

Outward bound Vessels can secure

FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to

the Undersigned at Praya No. 22.

The Pilot's Flag is No. 8 at the

main mast.

H. F. STEPHART, Manager.

Hongkong, April 9, 1875.

INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-

ANCE, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company in

Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared

to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,

payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,

Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at

current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against

unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or

Bonds, are required to present same for

payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai

Bank before the 1st April, 1876; otherwise

their claims will not be recognized.

ADOLE ANDRE,

F. D. SASSON,

Liquidators.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL

INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents, in Hongkong, for the above-named

Company, is prepared to grant

Policies against Fire, on Buildings and

on Goods on Board Vessel, or

in Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the

usual Terms and Conditions.

When the list of Agencies is completed,

it will be published.

Agents have been

already established in most of the above

places, and in important ports more

than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY

FALCONER, Deceased.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

Intimations.

LEA & PERRINS'WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
Lea & Perrins' Sauce,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted**A New Label,**
bearing their Signature, thus—*Lea & Perrins*which will be placed on every bottle of
Worcestershire Sauce,
after this date, and without which none
is genuine.November 1874.
This does not apply to shipments
made prior to the date given.Ask for **LEA & PERRINS'** Sauce,
and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle
and Stopper.Wholesale and for Export by the
Proprietors, Worcester, Cross's Blackwell,
London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and
Gentlemen throughout the World.

Unparalleled Success of

GOODALL'S WORLD-RENNED
HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES.**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.**
YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.YORKSHIRE RELISH.
The most delicious Sauce in the
World.This cheap and excellent Sauce
makes the plainest viands palatable,
and the daintiest dishes more delicious.
To Chops, Steaks, Fish,
&c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,
Gentlemen, &c. Prepared by**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,**
Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. Norley, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best, cheapest and most
agreeable Tonic yet introduced.The best remedy known for
Indigestion, General Debility,
Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores
delicate Invalids to health and vigour. Sold
by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,**
Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest, because the best,
and indispensable to every
household and an inestimable
boon to housewives. Makes
delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry
without Butter, and beautiful Light Bread
without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,
Gentlemen, &c. Prepared by**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,**
Leeds, England.

12jun75 1w 52t 12jan76

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart,
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.And the best mild aperient for delicate
constitutions, especially adapted for
LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS,
and for regular use in
Warm Climates.**Dinneford & Co.,**
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
Agents of Druggists and Storekeepers,
throughout the World.N.B.—Ask for **DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.
20mr75 1w 52t 20mr76**FAIRBANKS' SCALES**
THE STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.Adapted to the Standard of all Nations
and carefully packed for Shipping.

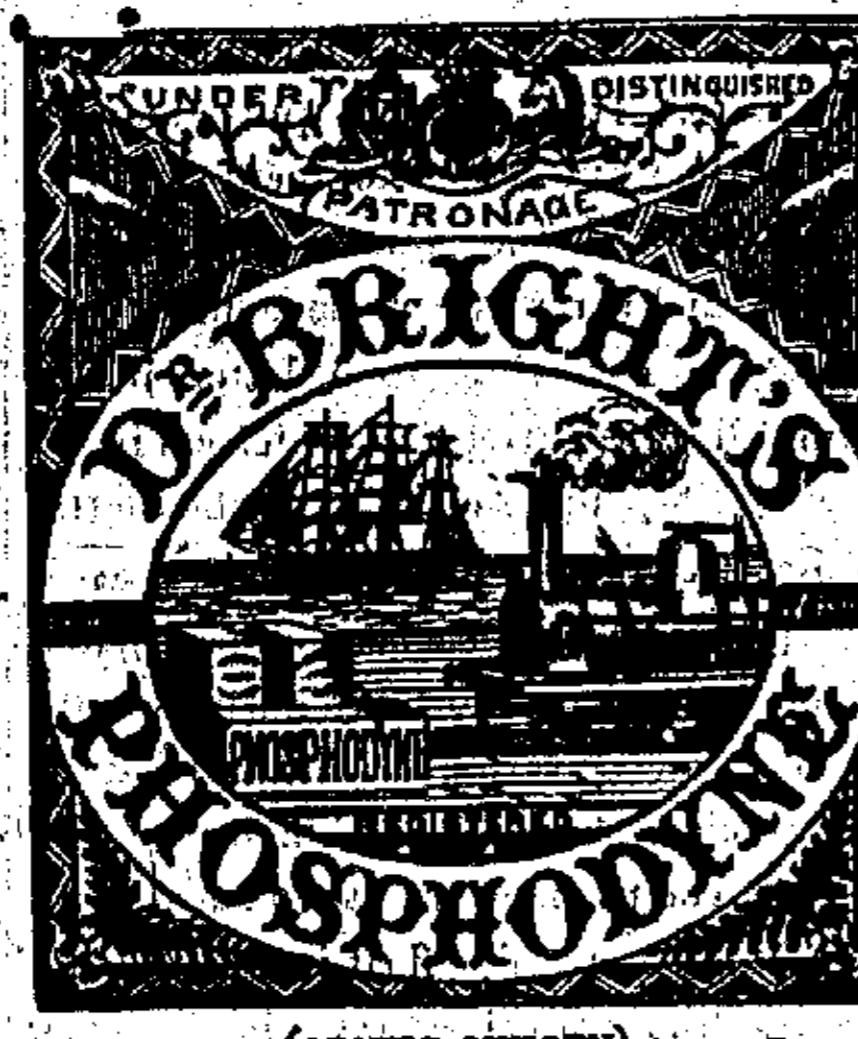
EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.

WATERPROOF.

Fairbanks & Co.,
311, Broadway, New York.FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
2, Milk Street, Boston, Mass.MANUFACTURERS:
D. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

19jun75 1w 26t 12jan75 26t 52t 5mlw 14076

Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1868.

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphoric combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in repleasing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood and nervous substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and also a specific surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Laziness, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eructations of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Death, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-weak condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, and mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated persons to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—

Hongkong, Messrs. Watson & Co.

Shanghai, " Watson, Cheave & Co.

Export Agents,

NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,

107, Southwark Street,

London, S.E.

28au75 52t 5mlw 104mlw 14076

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Thirstiness, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Laziness, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozone Oxygen), which at once relieves all irritation and excitement, imports new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—

NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,

107, Southwark Street,

London, S.E.

28au75 52t 5mlw 104mlw 14076

Export Agents,

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON.

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

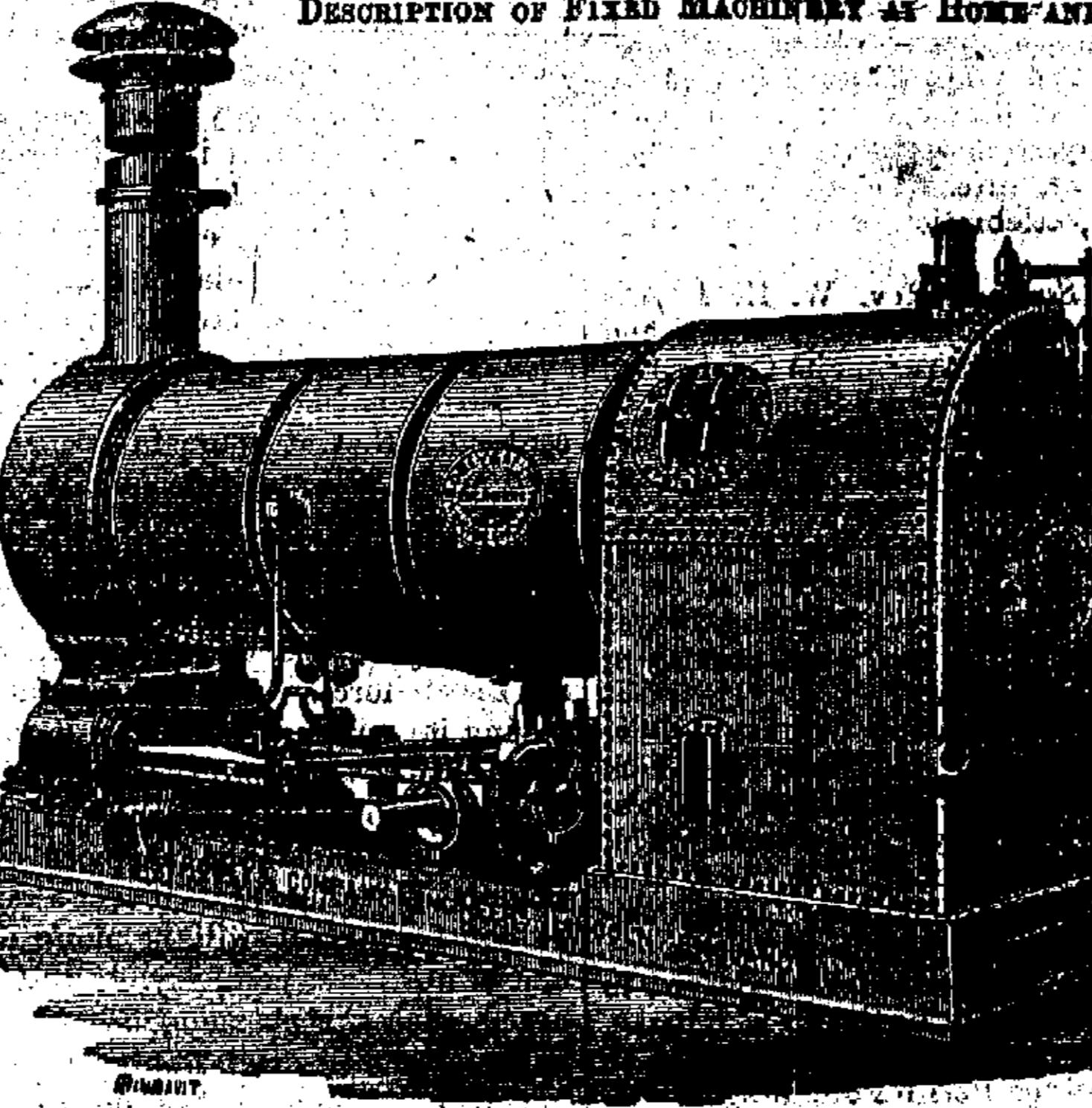
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ROBEY & CO'S

NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER
COMBINED FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL
DESCRIPTION OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—

SAVING FIRST COST,
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING,
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING,
GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

YARROW'S

Small Steamers and Steam Launches.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Price from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

24ju75 1w 26t 24ju76

26t 24ju76

28au75 1w 26t 28au76

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTTEWAL-

LAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS of Meers CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr.

Justice Hearst, to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Meers

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SHAW

BACCO was sentenced by the

Suburban Magistrate

at Sealdah, to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious arti-

cles, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment,

and will be vigorously prosecuted.

Purchasers are recommended to examine

all goods carefully upon taking delivery of

them, and to destroy all bottles and jars

when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactur-

ers, the corks of which are all branded

with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be

had from EVERY APOTHECARY DEALER IN

India.

19june75 1w 26t 19june76

26t 19june76

28au75 1w 26t 28au76

30au75 1w 26t 30au76

32au75 1w 26t 32au76

34au75 1w 26t 34au76

36au75 1w 26t 36au76

38au75 1w 26t 38au76

40au75 1w 26t 40au76

42au75 1w 26t 42au76

44au75 1w 26t 44au76

46au75 1w 26t 46au76

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58au75 1w 26t 58au76

60au75 1w 26t 60au76

62au75 1w 26t 62au76

64au75 1w 26t 64au76

66au75 1w 26t 66au76

68au75 1w 26t 68au76

70au75 1w 26t 70au76

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 15, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs HAYMAN & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Rose & Co.

The Dwelling House and Offices, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DREYER & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 13, Gage Street.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DEGNEHAR.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to

ROBERT G. ALFORD,

Surveyor, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, January 23, 1876. fe29

TO LET.

FIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Praya.

Apply to

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

fe16

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe25

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo at through rates for TIENTSIN, CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.

The Steamship

"THALES."

Captain COLES, will leave for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe25

FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Captain ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe25

FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Captain COLES, will leave for the above Port on WEDNES-

DAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.

Despatches will close at 11.30 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe16

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, on MON-

DAY, the 28th February, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of

Accounts to 31st December, 1875, the Report of the Directors; for the election of Directors, and Auditors; also to declare a Dividend.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe28

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 20th instant, both days included.

By Order,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe28

HONGKONG

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, 1876.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER, FRUIT, and VEGETABLE Show will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th Instant. Open to Visitors on each day at 2 p.m. Intending Exhibitors are invited to send Plants in Pots on the 17th Instant, and Vegetables and Cut Flowers before 10 a.m. on the 18th Instant. By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers of H. M.'s 28th Regiment, the Band will play.

ADMISSION.—50 cents, by Tickets obtainable at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or by Payment at the Gates.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe19

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

Under the DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

of His Excellency Sir ARTHUR

KENNEDY, K.C.B., G.C.

THE French OPERA COMIQUE TROUPE, lately of PARIS, LONDON, ST. PETERSBURG, NEW YORK and SAIGON, Will give their last Performance but one, on

Thursday Next, February 17th, 1876.

"Mr. Choufleur restera chez lui"

Oscar Bouffé, Music by Offenbach.

Choufleur, Mr. Pontet.

Babette, Mr. Legros.

Ernestine, Madame Dorval.

"LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,"

Opera Comique Music by Victor Massé.

Jeanette, Mr. Legros.

Madame Dorval.

A Division—Dress Circle and Stalls, 5/-

Box Seats, 1/-

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and seats reserved at

Messrs KENNEDY & Co., also at the door of the Theatre, on the night of Performance.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship

"CASSANDRA."

Captain LANGER, will leave

for the above Ports on

SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe19

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12, Kwangtung, British steamer,

491, Filman, Foochow Feb. 9, Amoy 10,

Swatow 11, General, D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Feb. 12, Hainan, British steamer, 277,

J. Abbott, Amoy Feb. 9, Fisher Island

10, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Feb. 12, Ly-ee-moon, British steamer, 611,

G. R. Stevens, Saigon Feb. 7 (noon), Rio

and General—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Feb. 12, Penguin, British steamer, 1122,

W. S. Cowell, Saigon Feb. 7, Rio,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Feb. 12, Thingwalla, Danish steamer, 157,

Mourier, Saigon Feb. 6, Rio,

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12, Argyll, for Singapore, &c.

12, Hindostan, for Singapore, &c.

12, Emerald, for Manila.

12, Norma, for Swatow.

12, Wm. H. Besse, for Manila.

12, Paho, for Shanghai.

12, Killarney, for Cape St. James.

12, Helena, for Callao.

12, Kate Waters, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Bianca Pertua, for Bangkok.

Hastings, for Newchwang.

Parambuco, for Saigon.

Birker, for Rangoon.

Neworth Castle, for Keeling.

Yeo, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Kwangtung, Mr Hatch,

Mr Danielsen, and 30 Chinese.

Per Hailoong, 7 Chinese.

Per Penguin, 1 Chinese.

Per Thingwalla, 9 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per Hindostan, Messrs A.

N. Blakeman, M. S. Horawalla, Rev. T.

G. Selby, 11 deck and 200 Chinese.

Per Argyll, for Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs.

Cowle, and 2 European deck; for Singapo-

re, 168 Chinese.

Per Norma, 31 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Kwangtung reports:

first part of passage strong N.E. winds

with heavy sea and cloudy weather, latter

part moderate Northerly winds and fine

weather.

On the morning of the 11th off the

Lammodo passed a P. & O. Co.'s ship

and a H. M.S. Audacious.

The British steamer Hailoong reports:

first part of passage strong N.E. monsoon

with heavy sea and cloudy weather, latter

part moderate Northerly winds and fine

weather.

On the morning of the 11th off the

Lammodo passed a P. & O. Co.'s ship

and a H. M.S. Audacious.

The British steamer Penguin reports:

first part of passage strong N.E. monsoon

with heavy head sea, the latter part fine

weather.

The Danish steamer Thingwalla reports:

strong N.E. monsoon with heavy head sea,

latter part fine weather and cloudy.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

For COOKTOWN.—

Per CITY OF EXETER, at 1.30 p.m.

on Monday, the 14th Inst., instead

of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per THALES, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednes-

day, the 16th instant.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-

TOWN, CLEVEDON, BAY, BOW-

EN, ROCKHAMPTON, KEEFEL-

BAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, TAS-

MANIA and MELBOURNE.

Per BOWEN, at 11.30 a.m. on Friday,

the 18th Inst.

the poor box and to be lodged in the gaol for one week.

A LIBEL.

Three boat people were charged with creating a disturbance at the Praya. The 1st defendant said the 2nd was his wife, and she had a quarrel with the 3d, when he went to separate them. The 2d said the 3rd defendant posted up a placard in which she was accused of being unchaste, and she abused him for it. The 3d defendant admitted that he wrote the document, but it was dictated to him by a postman named Aying. This paper turned out to be an indecently-worded proclamation accusing the 1st defendant of being a procurer for his own wife. The 1st and 2d defendants were discharged. The 3d was fined \$5, in default 14 days' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Fan Aying, a carpenter, was found having about 90 catties of new composition nail in his possession. He was employed at the Cosmopolitan Dock. Fined £5, and to be exposed for one hour in the stocks at the scene of offence.

Wong Akan, a marine hawker, was fined £5 for unlawful possession of a basket of old copper nails and copper bolts, in default three months' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, February 12, 1876.

SIR.—I wish you could make some remarks on the obstruction on the Praya West.

Coming home last night, my foremost chair coolie was tripped up and fell flat on his face, and I was thrown on top of him out of the chair. If it had not been for him I dare say that I should not have had a pleasant appearance to-day; the coolie less fortunate, poor fellow, cut his knee severely, and I dare say cannot move to-day.

If you could make some remark on this I shall feel obliged. I must let you know where it was and what it was the coolie tripped on: just past the Novelty Iron Works, there is a rope stretched across the road from a small steamer lying at the sheer legs. I think this rope most dangerous, especially at night time. I wonder the police have not seen it before this.

Yours, &c.,
X. O. X.

ALMANACK PROPHETIES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1876.

SIR.—If any faith can be put in the prophecies of astrologers, the year of 1876 will be an eventful one. I subjoin translation of the events prognosticated, which I find inserted in an Ephemeris, printed 125 years ago, in a language, the antiquity of which is claimed from the time Noah's ark rested on the mount Ararat.

"In this year (1876) a foreign ruler shall be very much troubled by his enemies, and may also fall a victim to their rage, with great bloodshed. There shall also be a great war, by which the populace will be oppressed and dissatisfied with their respective rulers. Rulers shall always feel apprehensive of danger, with disputes, confusions, and collapse of commerce. Diseases and small-pox shall prevail; whilst pregnant women will look upon the year with suspicion."

Yours faithfully,
TRANSLATOR.

THE NEW ROAD.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, February 12, 1876.

SIR.—Most persons will be very glad to learn from your issue of last night that something is at last to be done for that numerous, and perhaps too little considered class, who, for excellent reasons, walk instead of riding or driving, and who for the same reasons do not subscribe to various institutions designed to provide exercise and amusement. The paucity of available walks here, more especially in summer, when it is one requisite of a walk to be tolerably level, and another to be out of the sun, has long made residence in this Colony needlessly tedious.

It has probably occurred to many pedes- trians how pleasant a path might be made by continuing the existing road past Scandal Point. At present this is one of the most pleasing walks in the Colony, but it is ridiculously short, and on arrival at the Victoria Barracks there is nothing for it but to turn back or to plunge into the heat and smells of Queen's Road and the Praya. The Military authorities would doubtless permit an extension of the road, and if half a mile were made each year till the Happy Valley was reached, the expense would never be felt.

It is always a mistake to begin these things in the grand style. The desolate Robinson Road at Kowloon, two hundred feet wide or so, has never afforded one-tenth of the pleasure or been one-twentieth of the use that may be looked for from the excellent paths lately made or making on that peninsula. A tolerably level path from the Public Gardens to the Happy Valley, and another from the corner by the Victoria Barracks to the same, but on a lower level, will require neither police, gas-lamps, nor much expense, and their usefulness will soon be seen.

I am &c.,
SOLVITUR AMBULANDO.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1876.

SIR.—"Judgment Reserved" has become quite a stereotyped conclusion which one reads nowadays at the end of suits or trials heard with or without a jury in our Supreme Court, under its various jurisdictions. And another characteristic feature is that, when a judgment is delivered, cases heard in the summary jurisdiction in particular, it is so lengthy that one is utterly at a loss to understand the material points on which the judgment was based.

There was no "reserving of judgment" with the late Chief Justice Adams. Even in the most intricate cases tried, a few hours were all that were needed to make his Lordship master of the facts and the law of the case. Our Court records will show how concise and comprehensive were his decisions; and those who have heard his Lordship's summing up, will bear testimony to the bold manner in which he

did so in a comparatively short time. Even the late Judge Hall, notwithstanding his impudent habit in some respects, to use a homely phrase, "find off," and when he found stronger consideration of the points brought forward was actually necessary than he could then and there afford, it was not many days after that the decision was given.

The contrast between the past and present modus operandi is so palpably felt by every one that it needs no enlarging upon. Our present two judges appear to have a "great deal to do," if so, that remark made by the Chief Justice to the Special Juries in the rape case against Choy Sing Nam, savoured of an uncharitable spirit. Unless the merchants have a "great deal to do" there will be little or nothing to be done by the gentlemen of the long robe and wigs, and no Job-like waiting for judgments. It is to be hoped that, after having thus drawn public attention to the judicial slow-coachism, the habit of "adjourning" will be less indulged in hereafter, since the common juries get nothing for the time they lose in hearing the most insignificant cases, or even such a sensational one as that of Sing Nam's.

Yours faithfully,
ONE OF THE COMMON
JURORS FOR 1876.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(N. G. D. New.)

We print below a proclamation relating to the opening of coal mines at Kelung, in North Formosa, which will be read with interest. The announcement that the coal to be produced, although under the auspices of the Chinese Government, will be put on the market for sale, is especially noteworthy. We learn that the abolition of the mining-duties, announced in this document, has already effected a reduction in the price of coal at Kelung. Sites have been selected in the neighbourhood of that port for the construction of dwellings for the English miners, who are expected to arrive in the course of the present year, under engagements effected by Mr Tyack.

The establishment of a proper staff of Chinese officials in North Formosa, announced in the *Peking Gazette* of the 18th January, will doubtless have a good effect in introducing a long-needed element of order and regularity in public affairs in the Island.

Proclamation by Hsia, Tuata of Formosa
and the Pescadores.

The hills near Kelung are coal producing localities, the export of coal from which has of late years amounted to no less than several hundred thousand piculs. The people of those places are, however, so ignorant of the true art of mining that the coal they extract is too small to be of much use in steamers and the arsenals. There being, too, a growing demand for coal, in consequence of the rapid increase in the number of Chinese steamers, and it being quite impossible to procure from abroad all the supplies that are needed, it has become a matter of the greatest necessity for the purposes of naval defence that a knowledge of the art of mining should be acquired.

H. E. the Imperial Commissioner Shen having, consequently, recommended that the Yamen of Foreign Affairs should give orders to the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, Mr. Hart, for the engagement in England of a mining expert, I, on the arrival in Formosa of Mr. Tyack, the engineer selected, sent officers with him to examine in succession the various coal producing hills in the neighbourhood of Kelung. They reported, as the result of the inspection, the fitness for mining purposes, from their productiveness, of Liao-hao-k'eng and other places, distant some ten li from Kelung, and recommended the purchase of the necessary machinery and tools, the formation of a tramway, and the introduction of wheeled wagons, to be moved by pulleys, for the carrying off and shipment of the coal produced. They also proposed that the workmen should all be Chinese subjects, and that a certain number of Foreign artisans should now be engaged to instruct the local miners in the method of extracting the coal with a view to successful results. The foregoing report having been submitted, I was subsequently informed that the proposals, which were forwarded to the Throne in a memorial jointly presented by H. E. the Imperial Commissioner, the Governor-General, and the Governor of Fukien, had obtained the Imperial sanction.

As it is to be feared, notwithstanding, in view of the novelty of the undertaking, that all members of the trading classes, both at a distance and in the neighbourhood, may not be fully informed with regard to the matter, I think it right to embody the information in a public notice. This notification is therefore issued for the information of the gentry, traders, and coal proprietors in the places referred to. Ye are to know, then, that the proposed scheme of mining at Liao-hao-k'eng is one undertaken and paid for by Government, and that the Foreign workmen whose services are to be engaged are to show the local miners the proper method of coal mining, to the end that the supplies of essential importance for the use of steamers may be obtained; that, as an encouragement to the undertaking, both Chinese and Foreign merchants will be allowed to buy, and ship the coal; that, as an act of consideration for personal interest, the "pit duties" and other miscellaneous charges at present levied on coal are, without exception, abolished; and that at such pits as are already opened elsewhere, which are not in the way of the places taken for the erection of the machinery, all coal proprietors and others may continue their operations as heretofore.

Let not the above cause you to harbour feelings of suspicion. Let each take implicit heed: Do not disobey.

A Special Proclamation.

October 1876.

Japan.

OSAKA.

Yesterday the native police made a grand raid upon one of the nominally foreign kept "Billiard," or "Refreshment Saloons," situated in the Honiden. I did not hear of it till it was nearly over, but saw several batches of the prisoners led up and marched off to the Seishambô. The police, who were in plain clothes, were many of them mere scoundrels, their sole weapon—if wepon it may be called—being a hank of stout cord. Yet such is the dread of the law and its officers amongst the Japanese, that resistance seems seldom to be ventured upon, and rescue on the part of the bystanders understood. The battle came off between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was

so successfully planned that very few of the culprits made good their escape. I could not ascertain the exact number of prisoners, but hear it was over forty. Some of them looked utter scoundrels, but others had "dope" written just as plainly on their terror-stricken countenances. Terror seemed, indeed, to have lent wings to some of them, and the way they scuttled over the tiles, leapt the walls and burst through the shôbu must have astonished even themselves. I saw a specimen or two of their agility myself, but am sorry I missed the beginning. Of course one can pity the dupes, cajoled out of their money and liberty of their own accord.

Terror seemed, indeed, to have lent wings to some of them, and the way they scuttled over the tiles, leapt the walls and burst through the shôbu must have astonished even themselves. I saw a specimen or two of their agility myself, but am sorry I missed the beginning. Of course one can pity the dupes, cajoled out of their money and liberty of their own accord.

Atmosphere of good health and bodily growth.

In 1860-61 the returning battalions would be the 1st, batt. 6th, 89th, 2nd batt. 60th Rifles, and 2nd Highlanders from India, and the 25th and 71st from the colonies the six taking their place being the 26th, 30th, 41st, 61st, and 78th, and 93rd Highlanders.

Asia has a great deal to say this week about skating at the new fashioned rinks, of course, there being no frozen ponds this season. The novel idea of a dance on wheels, so cleverly imitated by the Scots Greys at Brighton, is likely, it appears, soon to bear fruit, for it is said Sir Albert Sassoon is going to give a fancy-dress ball on skates. On such an occasion there will no doubt be a large assemblage of the kings and queens of history, so that one may expect to hear a good deal of the fall of monarchs, and there will probably be a considerable amount of backsiding. The problem as to what is the best material for a skating-rink is nothing to the battle of the roller-skates. There are at least a dozen varieties of these in the field, all candidates for public favour, and each in its turn claiming to be the *skate par excellence*.

The *Hour* thinks it is easy now to see in what a critical position we should have been placed had this Malay trouble come upon us whilst we were fighting the Burmese or China, or, worse still, both combined. Neither Calcutta nor Hongkong could have spared troops for Singapore, and the European population would have been almost at the mercy of its mixed and turbulent population. Happily we have had our warning, and this important settlement is no longer likely to be left defenceless, whatever our desire for economy may be. There ought, indeed, to be no difficulty in getting plenty of recruits from the Sikhs or Ghurkhas, who would, under good officers, be quite a match for Malays or any others, and who would thus greatly lessen our difficulty, whatever the immediate result of our intervention in the peninsula may be. One plan has been suggested which, we confess, would seem to go a long way towards the solution of the problem. The King of Siam is a good neighbour. He has never given us trouble, and is disposed to live on even closer terms of amity. He does, we believe, actually claim a portion of the Malayan peninsula at this moment; and as he is in all probability strong enough to hold it, we should, at any rate, be spared any difficulty with his new frontier-line, whilst we would diminish our own responsibilities by one-half. Of course, if we abandon the protectorate, there is an end of the affair. But that is not a very likely result of our intervention. So the King of Siam may prove useful.

The death of Lady Chesterfield following upon that of Mrs. Childers, under equally lamentable circumstances, has provided the medical journals with a text on which to hang one of their "customary dissertations touching on the incantations use of powerful drugs as alleviators of pain." The cause of Lady Chesterfield's death was an overdose of opium. Mrs. Childers was supposed to have been suffocated with the fumes of chloroform; and in both cases the habit which the sufferers had acquired of keeping a supply of the anodyne beside them, to which they could have recourse when pain attacked them with intolerable acuteness, seems to have been dangerous, to say the least. It is a truism to say that drugs which are poisons should be only handled with any freedom when the hands are skilled; and when our excellent contemporary, the *Lancet*, remarks that "the indiscriminate practice of self-doctoring generally cannot be too strongly discomfited," we feel that the opinion has that inevitable touch of the professional which may be something of a platitude and even a selfish one, without ceasing therefore to be useful. But, after all, can medical science, which we are told in numerous annual lectures and at scientific congresses, is always active and always gaining fresh triumphs—can it do no more than tell people maddened with pain that they run a serious risk in relieving their agonies by the only means available? Since Dr. Simpson invented or utilized chloroform, we seem to have stood still; we have not discovered the mode of rendering it safe in uninstructed hands, and, what is much worse, we have not discovered any really new anodyne which may be perfectly safe whether the stopper escapes from a phial or not, and whether or not the trembling hand of the sufferer convulses with pain lets fall a few extra drops of the tincture or the ether. Yet, inasmuch as we cannot always have a doctor at our alibys to measure out the dose with mathematical and cold-blooded precision, some such revelation of science is what we want, rather than barren lectures on caution. Surely the numerous experiments of the last thirty years might have taught something more of the "mystery of pain" and the means of assuaging it.

There is an opportunity for some painter with a love of the animal creation to emulate Sir Edwin Landseer's well-known work, "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," by giving us the portrait of the newest elected Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Mabel, as a companion picture. Mabel belongs to that fine breed of dogs, the English bull-terrier, and is the property of Lieut. Murphy, of the Royal Artillery. She accompanied her gallant owner (who will be recollect by those officers who went through the Abyssinian War, or were in garrison at Aden within the past ten years), on his expedition in search of Livingstone in company with Cameron, Dillon, and Moffat. Of those, four brave men but one remains to carry out the mission of exploration; one succumbed to climate, a second committed suicide while under the influence of painful illness, and Lieut. Murphy broke down in health and had to return after a march of 1,000 miles from Zanzibar, Ujiji, and back. In this weary trudge through regions of pestilence, under a blistering sun, the stout-hearted Irishman was followed by his faithful friend, the English dog. The *Times* of India states that Mabel was Livingstone's companion, but that is a mistake; unless it is to be understood in the sense that she followed his remains to the coast.

The theatrical world has its attraction in an action brought by Mr. Henry Irving against *Fun* for publishing a tirade addressed to a distinguished actor, declaiming him to be "in a great measure responsible for the disgusting discreditation and abuse constantly

things around him that is so characteristic of very young children. The quantity was therefore reduced to five cigars a day, and the child now continues at that number with every appearance of good health and bodily growth.

In 1860-61 the returning battalions would be the 1st, batt. 6th, 89th, 2nd batt. 60th Rifles, and 2nd Highlanders from India, and the 25th and 71st from the colonies the six taking their place being the 26th, 30th, 41st, 61st, and 78th, and 93rd Highlanders.

Asia has a great deal to say this week about skating at the new fashioned rinks, of course, there being no frozen ponds this season. The novel idea of a dance on wheels, so cleverly imitated by the Scots Greys at Brighton, is likely, it appears, soon to bear fruit, for it is said Sir Albert Sassoon is going to give a fancy-dress ball on skates. On such an occasion there will no doubt be a large assemblage of the kings and queens of history, so that one may expect to hear a good deal of the fall of monarchs, and there will probably be a considerable amount of backsiding. The problem as to what is the best material for a skating-rink is nothing to the battle of the roller-skates. There are at least a dozen varieties of these in the field, all candidates for public favour, and each in its turn claiming to be the *skate par excellence*.

The *Hour* thinks it is easy now to see in what a critical position we should have been placed had this Malay trouble come upon us whilst we were fighting the Burmese or China, or, worse still, both combined. Neither Calcutta nor Hongkong could have spared troops for Singapore, and the European population would have been almost at the mercy of its mixed and turbulent population. Happily we have had our warning, and this important settlement is no longer likely to be left defenceless, whatever our desire for economy may be. There ought, indeed, to be no difficulty in getting plenty of recruits from the Sikhs or Ghurkhas, who would, under good officers, be quite a match for Malays or any others, and who would thus greatly lessen our difficulty, whatever the immediate result of our intervention in the peninsula may be. One plan has been suggested which, we confess, would seem to go a long way towards the solution of the problem. The King of Siam is a good neighbour. He has never given us trouble, and is disposed to live on even closer terms of amity. He does, we believe, actually claim a portion of the Malayan peninsula at this moment; and as he is in all probability strong enough to hold it, we should, at any rate, be spared any difficulty with his new frontier-line, whilst we would diminish our own responsibilities by one-half. Of course, if we abandon the protectorate, there is an end of the affair. But that is not a very likely result of our intervention. So the King of Siam may prove useful.

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Portfolio.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

Why live, when life is sad,
Death only sweet I
Why fight when closest fight
Ends in defeat?
Why pray, when purest prayer
Dank thoughts assail?
Why strive, and strive again?
Only to fail?

Why hope, when life has proved
Our best hopes vain?

Why love, when love is fraught
With so much pain?

Why not cool heart and brain
In the deep wave?

Why lie down and rest
In the still grave?

Live: there are many round
Needing thy care.

Pray: there is one at hand
Helping thy prayer.

Fight: for the love of God,

Not for renown.

Strive: but in His great strength
Not in thine own.

Hope: there is heaven's joy
Laid in for thee.

Love: for true love outlives
Its agony.

Fight, pray, and wrestle on,

Loving God best,

Then, when thy work is done,
Lie down and rest.

-The Quiter.

Good and bad men are less so than they seem.

Campion is the brightest gem of criticism.

-Drexel.

CHILDREN are the to-morrow of society.

-Whately.

LIFE is short, and perhaps this is the best thing about it.

None but cowards habitually colour their beards. The brave die once.

PENITENTES are a risky article to deal in; they too often spike our hands.

THE KEENEST abuse of our enemies will not hurt us so much in the estimation of the discerning, as the injudicious praise of our friends.

MANY than thinks it's virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it's only a full stomach. One should be grateful, and not mistake potatoes for principles.

We can only find happiness in perfection; and perfection is the absolute condition attached to the production of every work of art. Provided the chosen object is a worthy and artistic one, let it be of higher or a lower degree, no matter; evidence of mastership may be given within a small circumference.—*Lois Elbert*.

Or how many cheap, exquisite joys are these five senses the infat's who and who is he that can look on the beautiful scenes of the morning, lying in the freshness of the dew, and the joyful light of the risen sun, and not be happy? Cannot God create another world many times more fair, and cast over it a mantle of light many times more lovely, and wash it with pure dew than ever dropped from the eyelids of the morning? —*Edward Irving*.

The Christian must be filled with one spirit, guided by one standard, throughout his whole existence. The same refreshing breezes visit him while toiling through the Valley of Humiliation, or climbing the Delectable Mountains, resting in the land of Beulah, or passing through the Dark River made bright by the faces of shining ones leaving from the other side. In the falterings, and the triumphs of his course, his heart is the same; the air that strengthens him, the only air in which he can breathe freely, is the pure atmosphere of Light and Love that flows down to him from his Father's House through the open gates of the Beautiful City and over the Celestial Hills.—*Lucy Larcom*.

To me, God has promised, not the Heaven of the ascetic temper, or the dogmatic theologian, or of the subtle mystic, or of the stern martyr ready alike to inflict and bear; but a Heaven of purified and permanent affections; of a book of knowledge with eternal leaves, and unbound capacities to read it; of those we love ever round us, never misconceiving us or being harassed by us; of glorious work to do, and adequate facilities to do it; a world of solved problems, as well as of realized ideals. The many mansions in my Father's House are many, not in number only, but in variety.—*Greg.*

WHEN Alexander offered to do Diogenes any favour he might ask, the philosopher, contemplating in the sun a far nobler object than the conqueror of the world, and setting higher value on his beams than on the brightest rays of royalty, only begged the monarch to stop aside, nor stand between him and the sun. However rude such an answer on the part of a Cynic, it were a noble speech from you to any and every object that would steal your heart from Christ. Let Him who is all your salvation be all your desire. Is He not fairer than the children of men, more lovely than the lovesiest, "the chiefest among ten thousand," "the altogether lovely." —*Dr. Githrie*.

A WORD TO GUTHRIE.—Don't be a grumbler. Some people contrive to get hold of the prickly side of everything, to run against all the sharp corners, and find out all the disagreeable things. Half the straight points in growing will often set things right. You may as well make up your mind, to begin with, that no one ever found the world quite as he would like it; but you are to take your share of the trouble and bear it bravely. You will be very sure to have burdens laid upon you that belong to other people, unless you are a skink yourself; but don't grumble. If the work needs doing, and you can do it, never mind about the other boy who ought to have done it and didn't. Those workers who fill up the gaps, and smooth away the rough spots, and finish up the job that others left undone—they are the true pragmatists, and worth a whole regiment of pragmatism.

PAULINE.

On the dreary evening of a dull November day, when the lamps glared faintly with a milky yellow, a girl stood in front of one of the houses in an old-fashioned London square, and two young ladies and their luggage were deposited at the door. Then the door opened and a flood of light streamed out into the night air, giving a cheery promise of welcome that was not contradicted, for the two girls, ascending the wide staircase, were met on the landing by a tall, stately lady, whose

stately looks gave way as soon as she saw them, and she embraced them warmly, with many kisses and tears.

"Aunt Mathilde," exclaimed the younger, and darker of the two, "how glad I am to see you!"

"And I also," echoed her companion. "How can I ever thank you for giving me this great pleasure?" When Mathilde said that Mrs. Stanmore had invited her also, I could not believe it."

"Call me Aunt Mathilde, if you please, my dear," said Mrs. Stanmore, whilst the tears stood in her eyes and her lips quivered.

The girl looked up in surprise; she had never seen the stately lady before.

"I know your grandmother," answered Mrs. Stanmore abruptly; "we were once like sisters. And now, as you have had a long journey and must be in need of refreshment, go and take off your wraps and make haste down to tea!"

Then the girls went away, and the stately old lady sat down by the drawing-room fire. She leaned back in her chair and closed her eyes.

"So like Paul," she murmured. "Paul's grandchild—working away at a boarding-school! That must not be if I can help it. Paul and Nina's going to be played out over again? Sometimes," she thought, "the Lieutenant liked me; but sometimes the other, and sometimes he doubted if he cared for either."

If he brought bouquets, Mildred's was presented with many pretty specimens, whilst Pauline's was laid down hesitatingly, as if he thought it immovable that she would care to accept it.

Certainly Aunt Mathilde had detected him, in the middle of his gay speeches to Mildred, gazing furiously to see if Pauline had noticed his flowers. But Pauline simply thanked him, and never even touched the box until he had departed, then took it to her own room and she saw it again.

So went on Mildred and the Lieutenant, without friendlier terms than ever, and the never seemed so happy as when he was near; they had their lively jokes together, and sang duets, and strolled under the lime trees, whilst there was a restraint between him and Pauline, although at times it seemed as if he were anxious to win her favor.

Aunt Mathilde became more and more bewildered, and at length decided it would be best to quit Hochfeld before matters grew more serious.

"And what shall I do without my Lieutenant?" asked Mildred. "Oh! Aunt Mathilde, you cannot be so cruel as to spoil all my pleasure! Do stay a little longer!"

A SURPRISE.

Lieutenant von Alten was overwhelmed with sorrow when he heard of Mrs. Stanmore's determination. He had been in a dream, and had imagined, as people usually do in that condition, that his dream would last forever, but this sudden announcement had effectively awaked him.

He was standing on the balcony outside Mrs. Stanmore's window, waiting for the return of the party, who had gone out for a walk. Presently the sitting-room door opened and some person came into the room. Not one of those he wished to see, he thought, for he had stationed himself so as to command all the approach to the house; therefore, he did not move, and the person drew a chair up to the table and began to write. Then he attempted to glance inside. It was Pauline, in a moment he was by her side. Pauline started.

"Mademoiselle," said he, "I am happy to find you alone; it is so sudden, this going away. Oh, mademoiselle, you must know—You must tell me—You are kind, your heart will plead—you will have pity!" He was much agitated, but Pauline, who had been harrowing herself for what she expected, must come, answered quietly, "Certainly; I will have you to the utmost. You may depend upon me."

"Pauline will have no more holidays," returned Mrs. Stanmore, shortly.

"Poor Pauline!" ejaculated Mildred.

"That is to say," explained Mrs. Stanmore, "she will not have occasion for any. I have arranged that she shall not go back to Madame, and that I shall have two children instead of one to live with me."

"Mildred," exclaimed Lieutenant von Alten, "it is not of her, but of yourself I would speak. Is it possible you have not known?"

And as he spoke a new light fell upon Pauline, and she read right enough that she had misinterpreted. A few moments' great grief filled her heart, but it was only for a moment; the next a chill ran through her, and she started up with a sigh of distress.

It was the old story over again; should she requite her benefactor by bringing grief upon her niece? Never! and she looked up steadily at Lieutenant von Alten.

"Adieu, monsieur," she said, "do not seek to see me again; it is a pity that we ever met;" and she glided away, leaving the Lieutenant standing motionless with despair and confusion.

THE CEMETERY AT HOCHFELD.

There is a beautiful cemetery at Hochfeld, wherein is the grave of Paul and Miss Valeney, who died within a week of each other in the year 1860.

Pauline had often visited this cemetery of late, and beside the grave of her grandmother, had communed with her heart, and tried to still its wild tumult. To-day, her first impulse was to hasten hither, and, sinking down on the lowly turf, to pour out her grief into the ear of those who were dying beneath her.

She clung to herself, and Mildred also, and wished that the dead Paul had never come between them. Still, as far as she was concerned, Mildred should have no cause for sorrow. How thankful she was that they were to leave Hochfeld so soon, and they perhaps in time it will be forgotten.

At length, exhausted with her emotion, and overcome by the heat of the day, she fell asleep, with her head resting on the grassy mound.

"What is the matter with every one?" said a lively voice.

Pauline started up.

"Here you are," said Mildred, "with your eyes red and swollen, and I found the Lieutenant at our lodgings looking as white as a ghost, and scarcely able to make his words properly. What is the matter?"

"I have been sleeping," answered Pauline, quietly.

"What were you doing before you went to sleep? And why have you sent the poor Lieutenant away? And you know that he has taken your heart with him."

"Pauline, my dea, do you think I am stupid? Have I not seen exactly how matters stood, whilst you and Aunt Mathilde have been blind and unkind?"

Aunt Mathilde was in dismay. "What could she be?" She was prone to hypotheses and explanations.

The Lieutenant adopted the situation placidly; cards were exchanged, and he promised to call upon her the next day and report himself.

And not only the next day, but very frequently did he find his way to the old pension with the charming garden, whilst von Alten was far from home and had not many acquaintances at Hochfeld.

Miss Stanmore found him very delightful and very useful for he was ready to accompany her and her daughter to the balls both girls anywhere and everywhere.

Mildred did not hesitate to express his favorable opinion of him and was on the best possible terms at once. Pauline was more reserved in her opinion.

"You will not speak well of him because he is in the service of your country," said Mildred, laughing. "You would not fall in love with him if you could see him now."

In these immortal dreams that could begin

TAKING A WIFE.

THE QUESTION OF MATRIMONY VERSUS BACHELORSHIP—OUR OLD IDEAS AND CUSTOMS IN THIS MATTER.

This decadent young woman, who lately in this journal set forth his inability to marry on an income of eighteen hundred dollars a year must have felt like Lord Byron when he wrote "One might say that a man may very fairly smile at the arguments of those who fall out over the distinctions and claims of race nowadays. All those European peoples are blood relations. For 1,000 years the women of Gaul and Germany were carried to the banks of the Rhine, the Trent, and the May, and the ladies of Limerick and Laven became nursing mothers of the Vikings of the Shaggy-neck and the Zuider Zee."

Most of the romantic prose stories of the later Middle Ages turn upon that original style of marriage, powerful Barons carrying maidens or wives to their strongholds, and defending them against the reprisals of good knights errant and other champions of justice. As Butler says:

"For what else
Is old romance but love and war?
In which are usually represented
The ladies purloined,
And knights pursued, like a wind.
In our mother countries that fashion of seeking wives continued to a very recent period. The Irish and Scotch were especially addicted to it. Sir Walter Scott, in his general edition of 1831, tells of the abduction of a lady by one of the sons of Rob Roy; and, about sixty years since, a baronet of the South of Ireland, Sir Henry Hayes, carried off the wealthy heiress of a rich banker named Pike. But the law spoiled the romance of this proceeding, and he spent many years in the penal settlement of Botany Bay.

As a result of this disorderly way of paying one's addresses the women of most countries fell into the habits of watchfulness and distrust, and so into the custom of making resistances, tooth and nail, whenever they were asked to change their condition. In Spain, as afterward at Rome, the wedding guests usually made a show of coercion in lifting and carrying a bride across her husband's threshold. More recently the young women of the Khoond people of India, of the Kalmyks, the Kirghis, the Nogay Tartars, and other tribes, make demonstration of reluctance in variety of ways. Not that they dislike it, but that it is the fit and proper thing for the girls—the custom of this sex, in fact, observed by their grandmothers before them. Among the Bedouins of Mount Sinai a young girl of fourteen or sixteen, when the bridegroom is coming to take her, the bridegroom is coming to talk to her of peace, makes ready to fall back on that ancient argument of celibacy. Meantime, everything is against their philosophy. The opinion of antiquity in this respect was eminently conservative. The Bible calls the man blessed who has his household quiet of arrows, since he will not be afraid to meet his enemies in the gate; and the Koran—hardly to be mentioned along with the former, though an Oxford Professor, Max Müller, makes such a philosophical show of jumbling together the Bibles, Vedas, Avesta, Koran, and Graal—the Koran declares that the devil, Shetyan, or Eblis, groans in spite whenever a man enters into the married state—one of his followers having escaped him. Vambery tells us how the Tibetan bridge-builders win their Genevieve. When the bride heard the fierce man means to have her gets on horseback to battle him and ride off; always in her, not becoming dress—rides, in fact, for her life. He rides after her—"horseback" is the normal condition of those Mongolians)—helped by his best, that is, fastest, men. She runs a good race, and keeps her saddle (not a side-saddle) with courage, and leads whenever a man enters into the married state—one of his followers having escaped him. Wilson in *Hap-happo*, is nothing to it. The courtship continues at a break-neck pace for miles, till at last the fugitive is taken—for what can a poor girl do against a dozen men? The exercise is called the *Kalash*, or *Kokhar*, of those regions; and these odd-looking terms hold, respectively, the Basque word for "maiden," and the Hebrew and Celtic word for "love." The moral aspects of grossip are bad enough. It is a constant infringement of the golden rule; it is full of all uncharitableness. No man or woman of sensibility likes to have his or her personal concerns hawked about and talked about; and those who engage in this work are meddlers and busy-bodies who are not only engaged in a most unneighborly office—but are inflicting a great damage upon themselves. They sow the seeds of anger and animosity and social discord. Not one good moral result ever comes out of it. It is a thoroughly immoral practice, and what is worst and most hopeless about it is, that those who are engaged in it do see that it is immoral and detestable. To go into a man's house stealthily, when he is away from home, and overhaul his papers, or into a lady's wardrobe and examine her dresses, would be deemed a very dishonorable thing; but to take up a man's or woman's name, and snarl it all over with gossip, to handle the private affairs of a neighbor around a hundred firesides—why, this is nothing! It makes conversation. It furnishes a topic. It keeps the wheels of society going. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good-natured people talk about their neighbor, because and only because they have nothing else to talk about.—*Dr. Hollard in Scribner*.

M. Barthélémy de Lassier, the engineer of the Suez Canal, was the grandson of a Scotchman named Kirkpatrick and buyer of Scotch firm that traded in Spanish wines and Seville oranges. He was a man kind and to the Countess de Montijo. In Spain he became her intimate friend. She and her daughters were under a cloud, and glad of his friendship. He introduced them to his Parisian friends when they went to Paris. On the Republican Government sending him to Madrid as Minister Plenipotentiary, he refused his fair cousin importunate services. Through him the Countess Eugénie became acquainted with Prince Napoleon, who, while working for a colony in the Americas, was the author of the match between her and the Emperor. This marriage immensely increased the credit and influence of M. de Lassier. He was determined to work the political power of the Emperor. Eugénie speedily obtained. In her ally, the Countess de Montijo, he found an able and zealous friend, so far as it was possible for a cold-blooded man to be jealous of anything. The Countess raw in the Suez project, a way to Bourne's speculations. Hence, perhaps, his seal.

"Barthélémy, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking the Monte Carlo Pilla. I applied to you to give me Mr. Bull, Berkley for the above-named Hill, for trial in the stomach, from which I suffered, extending pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable oil, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publick notice for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.

I am, Sir, your truly, M. Barthélémy de Lassier.

POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; O. S. cannot be sent; &c., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) [Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta,

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 1 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, 1/2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, 8. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez; and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Books & Patterns.				
	Letters	Posters	1 oz.	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.
vii					
Brindisi (Br.)	30	6	4	8	14
Marsailles (Fr.)	30	6	4	8	12
Southampton (Br.)	24	4			
S. Francisco (U.S.)	24	4	2	4	8
By Priv. Steamer	24	6	4	6	12
" via Brindisi					
Registration Fee, 8 cents.					

PARTS POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Nutley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

CONTINENT, &c., of Europe.

	(Br.) via Brindisi.	(Br.) via Trieste.	(Fr.) via Marsailles.
Austria,	Letters 18	22	18 1/2 oz.
Belgium,			
Germany,	Nw. pr.	4	4 C.P.
Holland,			
Hungary,	Bks. {	10	10 O.P.
Luxemburg,	Ptn. {		
Switzerland,			
Denmark,	Letters 18	24	18 1/2 oz.
Faroe Is.			
Holmeland,	Nw. pr.	4	6 C.P.
Iceland,			
Romania,	Bks. {	10	14 C.P.
Serbia,	Ptn. {		
Norway,	Letters 18	26	18 1/2 oz.
Sweden,	Nw. pr.	4	6 C.P.
Russia,	Ptn. {	10	14 O.P.
REGISTRATION			
To all the above	12	12	D. P.

By British Packet.	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books, Patterns
France, { —(1 oz.)	18	D. P.	C.P.	C.P.
Algeria, {	12	2	6	
Italy,	12			
Spain,				
Via Gibraltar,	24	None	4	1.
" Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	None	O.S.	C.S.
" Southampton,	18	None	8	2 (2 oz.)
Portugal,				
Via Gibraltar,	24	None	4	1.
" Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	D. P.	O.S.	C.S.
" Southampton,	18	None	6	6 (2 oz.)
Turkey,				
British Office,	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
Austrian Office,	22	12	4	16
Greece (1 oz.),	12	None	O.P.	
Gibraltar,	24	8	4	8
Malta,	8	8	2	8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal, or Greece.

By French Packet. (Letters & oz.)

France & Algeria,	12	D. P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy,	18	D. P.	C.P.	C.P.
Spain,				
Via Gibraltar,	24	None	4	1.
" Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	None	O.S.	C.S.
" Southampton,	18	None	8	2 (2 oz.)
Portugal,				
Via Gibraltar,	24	None	4	1.
" Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	D. P.	O.S.	C.P.
" Southampton,	18	None	6	6 (2 oz.)
Turkey,				
British Office,	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
Austrian Office,	22	12	4	16
Greece (1 oz.),	12	None	O.P.	
Gibraltar,	24	8	4	8
Malta,	8	8	2	8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal, or Greece.

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, or markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

EXCEPTIONS.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent other than as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond side trade patterns* or samples of merchandise sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, &c., in glass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Boxes or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, of course, applies, and is intended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money, or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches, &c., or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz. France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the services of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED TO LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of

Information

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance*.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review* :—“ This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hong-kong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable ; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated.

scholarship is now assiduously cultivated and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

Merchant Vessels in Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

VESSEL'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	COMMISSIONS OR AGENTS.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG						
Steamers						
Argyll	Scott	Brit. str	1271	feb	4 Jardine, Matheson and Co	S'pore & C'utt
Asia	Molsen	Dan. str	880	jan	81 Wm. Pustau and Co	Saigon
Bowen	Park	Brit. str	844	feb	4 Gibb, Livingston and Co	C'town & S'ney
Cassandra	Langard	Ger. str	947	feb	5 Jardine, Matheson and Co	In dock Kowloon
China	Henning	Ger. str	643	jan	12 Siemssen and Co	Cooktown
City of Exeter	Gorley	Brit. str	787	feb	1 Hop Kee	San Francisco
City of Peking	Janner	Amer. str	5979	feb	6 P. M. S. S. Co	Manila
Columbian	Harvey	Brit. str	1417	jan	25 P. & O. S. N. Co	Saigon
Esmeralda	Thebaud	Brit. str	895	feb	10 A. McG. Heaton	In dock
Estepona	Hubback	Brit. str	878	feb	6 Birley and Co	Kowloon
Fusheng	Cotton	Brit. str		jan	23 Fox Chinese	Cape St. James
Hindostan	Gardner	Brit. str	991	feb	4 D. Sansoon, Sons and Co	San Francisco
Killarney	O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	jan	23 Ah Yon	Swatow
Lotus	Gray	Brit. str	1407	jan	23 D. Sansoon, Sons and Co	Saigon
MacGregor	Granger	Brit. str	1418	feb	5 Jardine, Matheson and Co	Laid up
Namoa	Westoby	Brit. str	862	feb	3 Douglas Lapraik and Co	Shanghai
Norma	Walker	Brit. str	606	feb	9 Kwok Acheong	Yokohama
Ocean	Jacques	Brit. str	971	feb	1 Jardine, Matheson and Co	East Coast
Pardo	Power	Brit. str	783	feb	7 Landstein and Co	Repairing
Pawtuxet	Lecointre	Amer. str	380	june	18 Augustine Heard and Co	Repairing
Peiho	Cain	Brit. str	662	feb	10 Messageries Maritimes	Repairing
Penedo	Hyde	Brit. str	648	feb	11 Landstein and Co	Repairing
Pernambuco	Clarke	Brit. str	921	feb	6 Chinese	Repairing
Riga	Edmond	Brit. str	1062	nov	16 P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
Sunda	Coles	Brit. str	820	feb	7 Douglas Lapraik and Co	Repairing
Thales	Punchard	Brit. str	559	feb	9 Douglas Lapraik and Co	Repairing
Yesso		Brit. str	824	june	9 Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Sailing Vessels						
Alfredo	Pitaluya	Ital. bk	903	dec	29 Jardine, Matheson and Co	
America	Holds	Ger. sh	1218	dec	29 Siemssen and Co	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	449	jan	17 Wm. Pustau and Co	
Asile Mineure	Gaurier	Foh. bk	881	feb	4 Landstein and Co	
August	Ries	Ger. bg	274	feb	1 Eduard Schellhass and Co	
Auguste	Buck	Ger. bk	290	feb	4 Order	
August Friedrich	Nielsen	Ger. bk	420	feb	10 Siemssen and Co	
Bianca Pertico	Tancredi	Ital. bk	668	jan	25 Chinese	Bangkok
Birker	Alleyne	Brit. sh	1008	dec	22 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	Bangkok
Boreal	Beaujeas	Foh. bk	678	jan	26 Order	Bangkok
Canaan	Manson	Brit. bk	840	jan	29 Borneo Company	Rangoon
Cap Horn	Green	Ger. bk	401	feb	4 Wm. Pustau and Co	Rangoon
Carolus Magnus	Miles	Brit. sh	1478	dec	30 Wieler and Co	Rangoon
Centaur	Offersen	Ger. bk	488	jan	12 Wm. Pustau and Co	Rangoon
Charter Oak	Smith	Amer. sh	983	nov	11 Jardine, Matheson and Co	Rangoon
Christina A. P.	Federico	Amer. coh	176	jan	8 Order	Rangoon
Christine	Wildfang	Ger. bk	541	feb	1 Siemssen and Co	Singapore
Coldstream	Randall	Brit. bk	689	jan	18 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	Singapore
Colombo	Heuer	Brit. bk	884	feb	8 Captain Sands	Singapore
Columba	Sclavo	Brit. bk	284	jan	20 Russell and Co	London
Craigle Lea	Landy	Brit. bk	621	dec	22 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	New York
Criterion	Lull	Amer. sh	1546	jan	9 Russell and Co	New York
Crusader	Gorham	Amer. bk	669	dec	16 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	New York
Dora	Ytuarde	Span. bg	820	feb	11 H. Kiser	Tientsin
Feiga	Christiansen	Dan. bk	818	jan	20 Eduard Schellhass and Co	Tientsin
Flying Eagle	Crowell	Amer. sh	1004	dec	20 Frasar and Co	Tientsin
Fortune	Schulte	Siam. bk	447	dec	26 Chinese	Saigon
Franz	Hildebrandt	Brit. coh	148	dec	18 Frasar and Co	Portland
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amer. bk	570	dec	17 Rosario and Co	San Francisco
Gryfe	Roberts	Brit. sh	1066	dec	23 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	San Francisco
Halla	Sly	Brit. bk	877	jan	27 Order	
Hammonia	Weller	Ger. bk	408	feb	10 Siemssen and Co	
Hastings	Greig	Brit. bk	541	dec	15 Jardine, Matheson and Co	
Haze	Wilkinson	Amer. sh	864	nov	26 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	
Helena	Snow	Amer. bk	602	dec	16 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	
Hermann	Cassell	Ger. bk	925	jan	80 Siemssen and Co	
Hongkong	Castagnino	Peru. bk	448	dec	14 Order	
Inc	Hannau	Ger. bk	883	feb	8 Siemssen and Co	
James Vinicombe	McPherson	Brit. sh	688	feb	4 Ebell and Co	
Johann Schmidt	Rohkar	Ger. bk	489	feb	1 Wieler and Co	
Kam Shum Tye	Ayuen	Siam. coh	180	jan	18 Wo. Tye Hong	
Kate Waters	Howard	Brit. bk	880	jan	18 Rosario and Co	
Kirkland	College	Brit. bk	488	feb	8 Landstein and Co	
Lea	Smerching	Aust. bk	906	jan	28 Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Liberator	Vanderford	Brit. sh	690	jan	19 Rosario and Co	
Lord Macdonald	McDonald	Brit. bk	527	jan	29 Botneo Company	
Louisa	Schiemich	Ger. coh	945	jan	4 Eduard Schellhass and Co	
Lucky	Michaelson	Siam. bk	484	jan	9 Chinese	
Lucre	Colberg	Siam. bk	482	dec	24 Chinese	
Martina	Jean	Brit. bk	868	feb	4 Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Metis	Kent	Amer. bk	628	jan	15 Oliphant and Co	
Morning Star	Edlefson	Siam. bk	569	dec	23 Chinese	
Nahor	Aust.	Brit. bk	740	jan	18 H. Kiser	
Naworth Castle	Linklater	Brit. bk	854	jan	8 Wieler and Co	
Novelty	Linnix	Brit. bk	378	nov	27 Russell and Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	feb	9 Tien Fat Hong	
Samuel G. Reed	White	Amer. sh	850	dec	18 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	
Sarah Nicholson	Selkirk	Brit. sh	938	jan	2 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	
Siamese Crown	Santorph	Siam. sh	540	jan	8 Tack Mee	
Signal	Whitney	Amer. bk	490	jan	21 Messageries Maritimes	
Sir William Wallace	Colville	Brit. sh	865	feb	7 Order	
Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Brit. bk	847	jan	25 Rosario and Co	
Success	Bruhn	Siam. bk	892	jan	18 Kim Tye Loong	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amer. sh	1078	may	16 Frasar and Co	
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	802	jan	27 Melchers and Co	
Victor	Sorenson	Norw. bg	247	jan	22 Eduard Schellhass and Co	
Wm. H. Besse	Frost	Amer. bk	1026	jan	16 Rosario and Co	
Young Siam	Benedictsen	Siam. sh	671	jan	27 Chinese	
WHAMPoa						
Charite	Herve	Foh. bk	253	feb	9 Carlowitz and Co	Tientsin
Kate Tatham	McKersey	Brit. bk	275	feb	4 Carlowitz and Co	Chefoo & T'peh
Lothiel	Ewan	Brit. coh	218	jan	24 Eduard Schellhass and Co	Hamburg
Wega	Mahl	Gen. bk	895	jan	29 Siemssen and Co	
CANTON						
Chinkiang	Hogg	Brit. sth	788	feb	12 Siemssen and Co	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

NAME.	FLAG.	TYPE.	TONS.	GUNS	H.P.	COMMANDER.
Amtold	Russian	corvette	2000	...	.....	Tirtoff
Bajan	Russian	corvette	2000	...	.....	Boyle
Ching-tsing	Chinese	gun boat	150	4	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Flamer (late Opportun)	British	aux. naval hospital	.....	...	.....	C. Buckle
Frolic	British	gun vessel	462	3	120	Tirtoff
Haydamack	Russian	corvette	1000	...	.....	Wm. B. Grant
Himalaya	British	troop-ship	8459	...	.....	Cocker
Ling Feng	Chinese	gunboat	.....	...	.....	Becker
Meeanee	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	R. H. Paul
Mosquito	British	gun boat	295	4	60	Longueville
Tsing Po	Chinese	gun boat	150	6	.....	Commodore Parish
Victor Emanuel	British	Commodore's flagship	8087	14	.....	Nevosilsky
Vladnik	Russian	corvette	1069	...	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Commander.
Fame	117	Rich'dson	H. & W'poa Dock Co	An-lan	481	7	J. Godsil
Fei Wan	....	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co	Chen-to	481	7	Geo. Robertson
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire	Chen-jui	28	1	Wade
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co	Chien Wee	450	...	Li Han
Kin Kiang	615	Benning	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co	Ching-tsing	150	4	C. F. Demme
Lintin	69	.....	Kwok Asheong	Chun-hai	280	6	Sing Sin
Powan	1890	Benting	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co	Hal-king	700	...	Sing Sin
Saada	50	Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co	Peng-chao-hai	200	7	Palmer
S. J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Asheong	Sun-ohi	150	5	Scott
Spark	140	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co	Tien-po	150	8	C. De Longueville
	220		H., C. and M. S.-boat Co	Wan-ngam-tsing	800	7	Sun Shun Fat
				Wing Fo (150 h.p.)	600	8	Lam Man Wo

THE CHINESE MAIL

THE CHINESE MAIL.

*It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and
financial basis.*

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 10,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

Yungting **Osiris**
Chinese gun boat
British corvette
American gun vessel

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.			
Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.			
At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.			
	Peso. Highest. Lowest Cash. Cash.		
Butcher Meat.			
Cow, English, . . . lb.	400	300	Green Winter Cource . catty
„ Foochow, „ „	180	150	Lettuce, English . . . head
Calf, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	120	„ Chinese . . . catty
Cow Corned, . . . catty	120	100	Mint, . . . bunch
Roast, . . . „	140	120	Mushroom, dried, . . . catty
Soup, . . . „	80	70	Onions, Bombay . . . „
Steak, . . . „	140	120	„ Green . . . „
Bullock's Brains, . . . per set	50	40	Parsley, Chinese, . . . catty
„ Tongue, fresh, each	250	200	„ English, . . . bunch
„ „ corned „	400	350	Potatoes, Macao, new. catty
„ Heart, . . . „	150	110	„ Sweet, . . . „
„ Feet, . . . „	60	50	Pumpkins, . . . „
„ Kidneys, . . . „	60	50	Radishes, English . . . doz.
„ Tail, . . . „	120	110	Scallions, . . . catty
„ Liver, . . . catty	90	70	Shalots, . . . catty
„ Tripe (undressed), catty	40	30	Squash, Bottle . . . „
Alves' Head and Feet, set	500	450	Taro, . . . „
Beams, American, . . . lb.	350	—	Tomatoes, . . . „
„ Chinese, . . . „	200	160	Turnips, English, . . . each
„ English . . . „	400	360	„ fresh, . . . catty
Button Chop, . . . „	220	200	„ Salt, . . . „
„ Leg, . . . „	220	200	Water Lily Roots, . . . „
„ Shoulder, . . . „	160	150	Water Cress, . . . „
„ Liver, . . . „	130	120	Yams, . . . „
Bigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	60	50	Fruits.
„ Feet, . . . „	120	110	Aleuritas, . . . catty
„ Fry, . . . „	110	100	Almonds, . . . lb.
„ Head, . . . „	110	100	Apples, Dried . . . catty
„ Heart, . . . each	70	50	„ California, . . . „
„ Kidneys, . . . „	70	60	Bananas, fragrant Puntl, catty
„ Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	„ Common . . . „
Cork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	Cheanuts, . . . „
„ Corned, . . . „	150	140	Citron, green, . . . each
„ Leg, . . . „	160	150	Cocoanuts . . . „
„ Fat or Lard, . . . „	120	110	Currants, . . . bottle
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	360	„ . . . lb.
„ Heart, . . . each	60	50	Dates, . . . bottle
„ Kidneys, . . . „	80	70	Figs, Dried, . . . „
Buckling Pigs, . . . „	1500	1200	Ground Nuts, . . . catty
Veal, . . . catty	180	120	Oranges, Sweet Sunwooy, . . .
Poultry.			„ Coolie . . . „
Japons, . . . catty	180	160	„ „ Mandarin, . . . „
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	„ Kam Kwat . . . „
„ Dried, . . . each	220	200	„ Mandarin, . . . „
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	„ Nutmeg, . . . „
„ Duck . . . „	100	—	Lichees, Dried, . . . „
„ Salt . . . „	100	—	Lemons, . . . „
Gowls, . . . catty	160	150	Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . „
Geese, . . . „	120	110	Melons, Chinese . . . each
Partridges, . . . each	280	200	Pears, Tientsin . . . catty
Pheasants, Canton, live pair	1500	—	„ Chefoo, . . . „
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	Pine-apples, Puntl . . . each
Quail, . . . „	80	70	„ . . . catty
Snipe, . . . each	120	110	Plantains, common . . . „
Teal, . . . „	140	130	Prunes, Dried, . . . bottle
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	500	450	Pumeloes, Canton . . . each
„ Hen, . . . „	350	330	„ Amoy . . . „
Wild Ducks, . . . pair	800	—	Raisins, Muscatel, . . . bottle
Fish.			1100
Bream, . . . catty	110	100	„ . . . picul
Carp, . . . „	90	80	Butter, . . . lb.
Codfish, salt . . . „	200	180	Candied Orange Peel, . . . bottle
Congor Eels, . . . „	60	50	„ Lemon . . . „
Crabs, . . . „	90	80	Capers, . . . „
Cuttle Fish, . . . „	60	50	Charcoal, . . . picul
Dace, . . . „	110	100	Cheese, American, . . . lb.
Dog Fish, . . . „	80	70	„ English, . . . „
Eels, . . . „	110	80	„ Dutch, . . . each
Fresh Fish, Large . . . „	120	110	Cinnamon, . . . catty
„ Small . . . „	100	80	Citron, . . . „
Frogs, . . . „	200	150	Cloves, . . . „
Garoupa, . . . „	130	110	Cocoanut Oil, . . . bottle
Gurnet, . . . „	90	80	Coffee, . . . lb.
Herrings, small . . . „	80	70	Curry Powder, . . . bottle
Live Fish, . . . „	130	120	Firewood, . . . picul
Lobsters, . . . „	90	80	Flour, . . . catty
Mackerel, . . . „	90	80	Gram, . . . picul
Mullet, . . . „	110	100	Isinglass, . . . catty
Oysters, . . . „	120	110	Lamp Oil, . . . „
Parrot Fish, . . . „	130	120	Macaroni, . . . box
Perch, . . . „	100	90	Mace, . . . catty
Pomfret, . . . „	110	100	Mango Chutney, . . . bottle
Prawns, . . . „	130	120	Mustard, . . . „
Rock Fish, . . . „	130	120	Nutmeg, . . . each
Salmon, Canton, . . . catty	120	110	Oata, . . . picul
„ Pickled, . . . tin	800	—	Olives, . . . bottle
Salt Fish, . . . catty	110	80	Paddy, . . . picul
Shark, . . . „	60	50	Pearl Barley, . . . bottle
Shrimps, . . . „	90	80	Pepper (whole) . . . catty
Skate, . . . „	90	80	„ (ground) . . . bottle
Snapper, . . . „	100	90	Pickles, . . . „
Soles, Fresh . . . „	100	90	Rice, . . . catty
Tench, . . . „	130	120	Sago, . . . bottle
Turbot, . . . „	110	100	Salad Oil, . . . „
Turtles, Small . . . „	800	—	Salt, Coarse . . . catty
White-bait, . . . „	50	40	„ Fine, . . . „
Vegetables.			80
Asparagis, . . . tin	400	350	Split Peas, . . . „
Bamboo Shoots, young catty	70	60	Sugar, China, . . . „
Beans, Sprout, . . . catty	14	12	Tapices, . . . bottle
„ Broad, . . . „	40	35	Tea, . . . catty
„ French, . . . „	70	60	Vermicelli, Chinese . . . „
Beet root, . . . each	50	25	„ English . . . box
Cabbage, Macao, . . . „	110	40	Vinegar, English . . . bottle
Cabbage, White, Canton catty	—	20	Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables, &c.
„ Common, . . . „	15	10	Assorted Meats, in tins, lb.
Carrots, fresh . . . „	95	20	„ Fish, . . . „
„ Salt . . . catty	50	20	„ Fruits, . . . „
Cauliflower, . . . each	100	40	„ Vegetables, . . . „
Celeri, Chinese, . . . catty	80	20	„ Jam, 1 lb., tin
„ English, . . . „	60	40	Preserved Ginger, . . . jar
Chillies, Dried, . . . „	60	40	„ Milk, 1 lb., tin
„ Mixed, . . . „	200	180	Sardines, in tins, . . . doz.
Curry Stew, Nagilla, . . . „	40	30	Tart Fruits, in bottles, . . . bottle
Garlic, . . . „	40	30	George Oates, Inspector of Mar-
„ Green Peas, young . . . „	50	40	gees.
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